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BULLETIN
OF THE
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE

LUBBOCK, TEXAS
PUBLISHED FOUR TIMES EACH YEAR

VOL. 1 OCTOBER, 1925 No. 4

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THE OPENING OF A NEW INSTITUTION

STUDENTS ENROLLED, 914

WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 4, 1926

NEW STUDENTS ADMITTED THEN

(Entered as second-class matter December, 1924, at the Postoffice at Lubbock, Texas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.)

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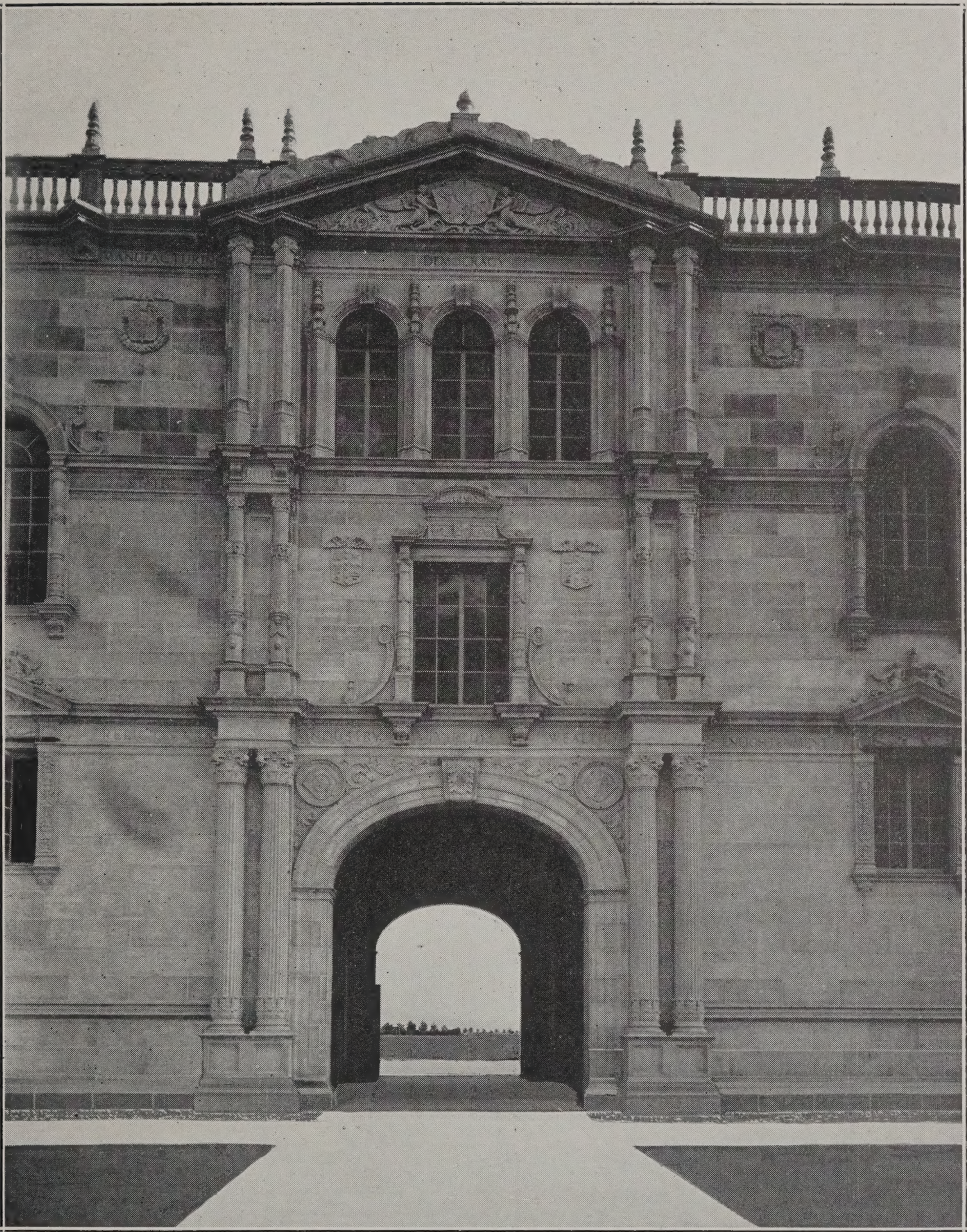


DETAIL OF ENTRANCE TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Terms Expire 1927.

Amon G. Carter, Chairman	Fort Worth
R. A. Underwood, Vice-Chairman	Plainview
Mrs. Chas. DeGroff	El Paso

Terms Expire 1929.

C. W. Meadows	Waco
Mrs. F. N. Drane	Corsicana
John W. Carpenter	Dallas

Terms Expire 1931.

Clifford B. Jones, Treasurer	Spur
H. T. Kimbro	Lubbock
Mose Newman	Sweetwater

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

1925-26.

Entrance examinations, September 28-29.

Registration, September 29-30.

Recitations began October 1.

School work on six days in the week.

First quarter closes December 23.

Holidays November 11, November 26, December 24-January 3, inclusive, March 2, April 21.

Second quarter opens January 4, 1926.

Second quarter closes March 27, 1926.

Third quarter closes June 19, 1926.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS FORMAL OPENING TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE, AUTUMN OF 1925.

September 18. Reception given by Federation of Churches of Lubbock to the faculty for the purpose of meeting the people of the town. Held in First Baptist Church.

September 22. Reception given by the President and his wife to the members of the faculty. At President's residence.

September 28-29. Entrance examinations.

September 29-30. Registration.

September 30, 4 p. m. Formal opening exercises of College, held in front of Administration Building. Presiding officer, Hon. Amon G. Carter, Chairman of the Board of Regents. Speakers, Adjutant General Mark McGee, as the personal representative of the Governor; President R. Q. Lee of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Lewis T. Carpenter of Dallas; Congressman Marvin Jones. Flag raising under direction of Adjutant General McGee. Flagstaff and flag furnished by the Lubbock Post of the American Legion.

October 1, 8 a. m. Recitations began.

October 1, 10 a. m. First convocation of students. Speakers, President J. A. Hill of the West Texas State Teachers College; President C. E. Evans of the Southwest Texas State Teachers College; President W. M. W. Splawn of the University of Texas. On this occasion the college hymn, O College Mother, Beautiful, was first sung.

October 3, 4 p. m. First football game of Texas Technological College. Score: Tech 0, McMurry College 0.

October 3, 8 p. m. Reception given by the President and his wife to the members of the student body, for the purpose of enabling them to meet the members of the faculty. Held in the lobby of the Administration Building.

October 4, 7:30 p. m. Opening sermon preached by Rev. R. Thomsen, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Amarillo, to the student body and to a union gathering of all the churches of Lubbock. Held in stock judging pavilion.

October 9. Football game. Tech 3, Austin College 3.

October 13, 7:30 p. m. Reception given by all of the churches of Lubbock at their respective church buildings to the students of their respective denominations.

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE ENROLLMENT DURING OCTOBER, 1925.

The object of the issuance of Bulletin No. 4 is to inform the public as to actual conditions at the time of the opening of the Texas Technological College.

A question that has been asked thousands of times during the period when preparations were in progress for the opening of the Texas Technological College has been, "With how many students will the new college open?" Many surmises have been made with reference to the answer. The figures given below show the actual numbers of students enrolled in the various departments at the close of registration for the fall term of the first year of the College:

	Freshman.	Sophomore.	Total.
Liberal Arts	354	120	474
Agriculture	51	9	60
Engineering	273	40	313
Home Economics	52	15	67
	730	184	914

Men	642
Women	272

The Texas Technological College now ranks fifth among the fifteen State supported colleges of Texas in the number of students enrolled for work of collegiate grade.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

Paul W. Horn, A. M., LL. D.,
President.

Richard M. Chitwood,
College Secretary.

Eben L. Dohoney, B. Lit.,
Registrar.

Elizabeth H. West, A. M.,
Librarian.

James Marcus Gordon, A. M., LL. D.,
Dean of College of Liberal Arts and Professor of Latin.

A. H. Leidigh, M. S.,
Dean of Agriculture and Professor of Agronomy.

William J. Miller, S. M., E. E.,
Dean of Engineering.

Margaret Weeks, A. M.,
Dean of Household Economics.

Mrs. Mary Doak, A. B.,
Dean of Women.

W. L. Stangel, M. S.,
Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Charles H. Mahoney, M. S.,
Associate Professor of Horticulture.

F. I. Dehlberg, B. S.,
Superintendent of Farms.

Marvin T. Warlick, A. B.,
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

E. W. Camp, M. S.,
Professor of Textile Engineering.

James H. Murdough, S. B.,
Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

EDGAR SHELTON, B. S. IN ARCH.,
Associate Professor of Architecture and Drawing.

ROBERT W. CAMPBELL, B. S.,
Instructor in Drawing.

RICHARD A. STUDHALTER, A. M.,
Professor of Biology.

MRS. R. A. STUDHALTER, A. M.,
Instructor in Biology.

W. T. READ, PH. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

W. L. RAY, PH. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

F. D. GALBRAITH, A. M.,
Associate Professor of Chemistry.

R. C. HARRISON, A. M.,
Professor of English.

GEORGE SMALLWOOD, A. M.,
Professor of English.

W. B. GATES, A. M.,
Associate Professor of English.

FLORA MCGEE, A. M.,
Associate Professor of English.

MRS. W. B. GATES, A. M.,
Instructor in English.

A. W. EVANS, A. M.,
Professor of Education.

LEROY T. PATTON, PH. D.,
Professor of Geology.

JOHN C. GRANBERY, PH. D.,
Professor of History.

C. D. EAVES, A. M.,
Professor of History.

Gus L. Ford, A. M.,
Professor of History.

Lalla R. Boone, A. M.,
Associate Professor of History.

Johnnie McCrery, A. M.,
Professor of Foods and Nutrition.

Dorothy McFarlane, A. M.,
Adjunct Professor of Clothing and Director of Cafeteria.

J. N. Michie, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

Donald A. Flanders, Ph. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

L. D. Ames, Ph. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

W. M. Whyburn, A. M.,
Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Elizabeth T. Stafford, M. S.,
Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

W. R. Waghorne, F. A. G. O.,
Professor of Music.

Margaret Johnston Huff,
Piano Instructor.

A. G. Pfaff,
Vocal Music.

E. F. George, Ph. D.,
Professor of Physics.

C. S. Mast, A. M.,
Professor of Physics.

W. A. Jackson, Ph. D.,
Professor of Economics.

L. A. Pflueger, Ph. D.,
Professor of French and German.

C. B. QUALIA, A. M.,
Professor of Spanish.

FRANCES WHATLEY, A. M.,
Associate Professor of Spanish.

E. Y. FREELAND, A. M.,
Professor of Physical Education and Head Coach.

W. L. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Assistant Coach.

RUTH PIRTLE,
Graduate Boston School of Expression, Professor of English and of Public Speaking.

JOHNNIE GILKERSON, A. B.,
Instructor in Physical Education for Women.

LIEUTENANT HUGH KILLIN,
Instructor in Military Science.

FACULTY COMMITTEES.

(The President is ex-officio member of all committees.)

1. On daily schedule: Deans Gordon, Leidigh, Miller, Weeks.
2. On registration: Dohoney, Read, Gordon.
3. On boarding houses: Smallwood, Ray, Doak.
4. On formal opening: Jackson, Mast, Waghorne.
5. On student help: Galbraith, Read, Gilkerson.
6. On athletics: Stangel, Jackson, Michie.
7. On extra-curricular activities: Granbery, Michie, West.
8. On social activities: Doak, Weeks, Gates.
9. On publicity: Harrison, Read, McGee.
10. On scholarship awards: Evans, George, Studhalter.
11. On religious life among students: Read, Eaves, Evans.
12. On system of grading: Leidigh, Harrison, Jackson.
13. On general catalog: Five deans, including dean of women.
14. On course of study, Liberal Arts: Dean Gordon and department heads.
15. On faculty advisors: Evans, George, McCrery.

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Texas Technological College was established by Act of the Thirty-eighth Legislature and is located at Lubbock, Texas, in the South Plains Country of Texas. It is on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad and has an elevation of slightly over thirty-two hundred feet. The climate is healthful and invigorating.

At the opening of the fall term of 1925, the following buildings are ready for occupancy:

The first unit of the Administration Building.
The first unit of the Home Economics Building.
The Textile Engineering Building.
The Cafeteria.
The President's Residence.
The Stock Judging Pavilion.
The Poultry Plant.
The Dairy Barn.

A system for heating, for water, and for sewerage is also ready. There is a well with a pumping capacity of six hundred gallons per minute. The college site includes two thousand acres.

Boarding houses for students are to be found in Lubbock closely adjoining the college site. All boarding houses are carefully supervised. Those for women are under the special supervision of the Dean of Women.

Prices for board and room range from $30 to $40 per month.

In order to carry out the purpose for which the College was established, the institution has been organized into four separate but coordinate colleges, each with its own dean, namely:

(1) The College of Liberal Arts.
(2) The College of Agriculture.
(3) The College of Engineering.
(4) The College of Home Economics.

Each one of these colleges will provide for a standard course of four years, leading to an appropriate degree. The standard degree of the College of Liberal Arts will be A. B. In other colleges it will be B. S. with an indication of the special subject in which the degree is taken.

During the opening year of the College, 1925-26, only freshman and sophomore courses are offered. Junior and senior work will be offered during the year following.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

A student body of 914 students during the first few days of school must be a matter of great joy to the board of directors and the other friends of the College. Moreover, such showing must be gratifying to the entire State of Texas and especially to those people who labored most for the establishment of the school and who have been anxious to know if their faith was well placed. The educational prestige of the State will surely not suffer when it becomes a matter of general knowledge that a State college has sprung into being with nearly seven hundred freshmen and more than two hundred sophomores practically on the opening day, particularly in view of the fact that the enrollment in the other schools of the State certainly shows no decrease when compared with that of the previous year.

The Act of the Thirty-eighth Legislature through which the College was established provided that it should be "located north of the twenty-ninth (29th) parallel, and west of the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian." It was a matter of considerable interest to determine what part of the entire student body is furnished by the territory embraced by the boundaries mentioned in the Act of the Legislature. The source of information is data gathered from the blanks filled out by the students as a part of their registration. The strong likelihood is that Lubbock is given as the postoffice of a considerable number of people who have moved to this city because of the location of the school. Consequently the data cannot be regarded as representing with perfect accuracy the homes of all the students enrolled. Of the whole number 914 enrolled to date 287 give Lubbock as their home address, while the others coming from the territory lying "north of the twenty-ninth parallel and west of the ninety-eighth meridian," make a total of 746. The number coming from other parts of the State is 144, while 24 register from five other states.

The record further shows a total of 217 Texas cities and towns represented in the student body. Outside of Lubbock with her naturally large enrollment, Amarillo comes first with 17, Vernon follows closely with 15, while Slaton is third with 14. Floydada and Tahoka have 12 each; Dallas, Shallowater and Ralls register 11 each, while Spur and Lorenzo furnish 10 each. Of the 217 cities and towns represented it is further interesting to note that there came one person each from 106 of these.

A large appeal of the College in its four distinct departments of Home Economics, Agriculture, Engineering and Liberal Arts is shown by the occupations of the parents and guardians as recorded by the students. 274 are farmers, 70 are merchants, 51 have charge of ranches, 42 are contractors, 40 are mentioned as real estate dealers, while 18 each are listed for five different vocations, namely, carpenter, ginner, physician, salesman, and teacher. Eighteen are also listed as housekeeper. The number of different vocations named totals 73.

While it is somewhat difficult to show the exact enrollment in the various subjects in the College of Liberal Arts due to the fact that a few students have a mixed curriculum, it is believed that the following is practically correct:

Botany	44	Home Economics	25
Chemistry	71	Latin	15
Economics	66	Mathematics	220
Education	246	Music	34
English	356	Physiology	4
French	66	Physics	72
German	18	Public Speaking	57
Geology	82	Sociology	20
Government	143	Spanish	205
History	224	Zoology	46

The total enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts is 474.

In all the colleges, 458 study chemistry and 786 study English. The figures shown are for Liberal Arts students only.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The School of Agriculture is one of the main units of the Technological College. At this time it consists of the Departments of Agronomy, Animal Husbandry and Horticulture. The departments are all housed in the first floor of the Home Economics Building. In addition to these quarters the Stock Judging Pavilion is completed and the Dairy Barn is nearly completed.

This part of the institution offers complete four-year courses in Agriculture. The courses of instruction are designed to parallel the instruction of a similar nature offered by the various agricultural colleges of the Southwest and students with advanced credits are received from such colleges.

The instruction in Agriculture will consist in the main of two types. There will be standard College courses and non standard or "short courses."

In the regular College work in Agriculture it is the aim to require a well balanced course of study with fundamental sciences and cultural subjects receiving much attention, especially in the first two years of the student's work. From the first day in College the student will be in some Agricultural classes and will be encouraged to keep constantly in contact with the industry. In the later years of the four-year College courses specialization will be encouraged and provisions for several lines of specialization are now being worked out.

A point of interest is that certain Agricultural subjects will be open at more than one time in the year. Thus a student may miss a fall term and yet not entirely lose a whole year of his college work.

In the so-called "Agricultural short course" it is planned to offer practical instruction to the man who has not had complete educational advantages and to men older than the average college student. These courses will practically all be at such a time that farmers may attend them without their absence from the farm seriously interfering with their season's crop production. Thus much of this work will be offered in the first three months of the year.

Correspondence in regard to the short courses available in the winter of 1926 (i. e., January, February and March) should be addressed to A. H. Leidigh, Dean of Agriculture, Texas Technological College.

Much of the instruction in Agriculture is dependent upon familiarity with improved live stock, fruits, crops and vegetables; the application of new methods in production and breeding of animals, crops and fruits and the use of new equipment. A very great deal of expense and time would be needed if the student were required to secure this part of his instruction by experience and travel. To enable the student to conserve his efforts in this respect the 2,000 acres of land owned by the College is managed by the Agricultural Staff.

Much of the farm is necessarily devoted to the production of feed for the live stock, such work, however, will have an instructional point of view. Part of the fields and gardens likewise will have a part in the plans of instruction. The work of beautification of the campus and the maintenance of the campus will be made to contribute to the College work in Horticulture.

Among the advantages of the School of Agriculture will be the opportunity for deserving students to earn part of their way through College by their own efforts independently of their course of study. The plans in this matter follow:

This first year some spare room will be available in the barn. This space will be assigned to approved students who can care for not to exceed three dairy cows of their own at their own expense. Correspondence to this matter should be directed to the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Horticultural students will be given preference in the hiring of labor used in the planting of trees and shrubs over the campus this coming spring.

Any student of the College upon meeting reasonable requirements may be assigned an acre of ground in the "acre project." Briefly, the project is to place an acre of land at the student's disposal for crop or vegetable growing. The College will furnish irrigation water and some other facilities and the student will be furnished such supervision as he may require. He will be free to produce such crops as he may wish. Six students thus far are definitely interested in this project in the attempt to earn money for their college expenses.

The Horticultural Department of the College of Agriculture gives not only a general training in this science, but will also allow the students to specialize in any one of its certain phases.

The horticultural work takes up the general practices and fundamentals of budding, grafting, and nursery work in the first course. There is a course in the principles of orcharding which deals with the methods of laying out an orchard, planting, care, irrigation and training of the young trees, and also picking, packing and marketing of the fruit. These two general courses are required of all agricultural students.

For those students specializing in Horticulture there will be courses in advanced orcharding, sub-tropical pomology, systematic pomology, citriculture, pruning and spraying, vegetable gardening, truck farming, pecan culture, elementary and advanced landscape art, commercial horticulture, and seminar in horticulture for seniors. There will be a course in irrigation practice for truck farming and orcharding. This work is primarily for juniors and seniors taking their major in horticulture.

The nearby State Agricultural Experiment Station offers an ideal laboratory for some of the instruction in pruning and grafting. Various orchards in the community will be visited allowing the students to see the practical side of this work.

There will be an opportunity for the students to help plant, train, and handle the large number of trees, shrubs, and flowers that will be used to landscape the campus. This work is under the supervision of the Horticulture Department, and students' help will be used to a large extent, giving the horticultural students a big opportunity that they probably would not get elsewhere. The landscape art students will have a unique opportunity to help in this work and get practical experience that is sometimes difficult to secure. There is a large field of experience and practice to be gained by the students themselves helping in the horticultural development of the College.

The Animal Husbandry Department will be equipped with the following live stock: Hereford and Jersey cattle; Duroc, Poland China and Tamworth hogs; Hampshire, Southdown and Rambouillet sheep; Percheron horses. It will also be equipped by January 1st with the Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red, and White Leghorn breeds of poultry.

The building equipment available now to properly house and care for the animals of the Animal Husbandry Department consists of a hollow tile and stucco barn providing stanchions for 40 cows. This barn also has accommodations for 16 head of live stock other than the dairy cows. There is also a 120-ton concrete silo. The barn is equipped completely for the sanitary production of whole milk or cream.

A total of three miles of woven wire fencing is on the ground and will be laid adjacent to the barn as enclosures for lots and pasturage. As 640 acres of the property is in grass it will be seen that the live stock will be on a practical basis from the start.

The poultry plant which will be completed by January 1st will be stocked but not used for class instruction work until March. This plant will be alloted 40 acres of the farm as close in to the campus as possible and will be so laid out that future growth may be taken care of at any time. There are to be four 20-foot by 30-foot production houses for 200 hens each and eight 10-foot by 12-foot small laying houses. Each house will be accessible to the poultry runs. In addition to the above there will be a central house that will be used as an incubation and brooder house as well as a feed house.

This fall Animal Husbandry classes are offered in the basic course for all of the students in Agriculture. This course consists of a study of Types, Market Classes and Breeds of Beef Cattle and Sheep. In the winter term this course will be followed by a similar one that covers Horses and Hogs. In the spring term the course will be continued with Dairy and Dual Purpose Cattle.

In the winter term there will be offered for advanced students a course in Dairying. In the spring term the advanced students will be offered a course in Farm Poultry.

The Department of Agronomy has charge of the instructional work having to do with field crops and field management. This first term this Department offers only one course, the Fundamentals of Crop Production. This is a basic course and is required of all students in the College of Agriculture. In the winter term this course will be continued as it covers two terms' work. There will be a second beginners' class in this subject offered in the winter term for students who could not enter the classes this fall.

As the Agricultural students progress there will be courses in the Department of Agronomy in Grain Crops and in Forage Crops, Soils, Crop Improvement, Dry Farm Management, Irrigation Farming, and Marketing Farm Products.

No work on the College farm has been possible up to the present time. The acreage is rented and bringing in a very good rental all of which will be used for farming and live stock purposes. As soon as is possible the farm lands will be apportioned to the several subdivisions that will be in existence or in contemplation and will be then developed as rapidly as possible for the various uses of these different departments. The farm will be largely used as a supplement to the work of instruction in the early years of the College, but as the work of development progresses it will be possible to carry out researches in those lines of Agriculture of importance to this region.

Because of the general suitability of this part of the State to machine farming an effort is to be made to develop courses of study in Agricultural Engineering and in Farm Machines. In like manner a strong Department of Farm or Agricultural Economics and in Farm Business Administration will be encouraged in whatever part of the College they may be placed as it is realized that the best type of higher education for the farmer of the future must fully train him along these lines.

The course of study is the same for all Agricultural students in their first year in college. It is possible to make some exceptions as to when the work can be done. This latter condition is in part provided so that those students who wish to obtain teachers certificates may do so by substituting courses in Education for the required courses. The work so omitted must be secured at some other time. The required studies in the first term are as follows:

AGRICULTURE, FIRST YEAR, FIRST TERM.

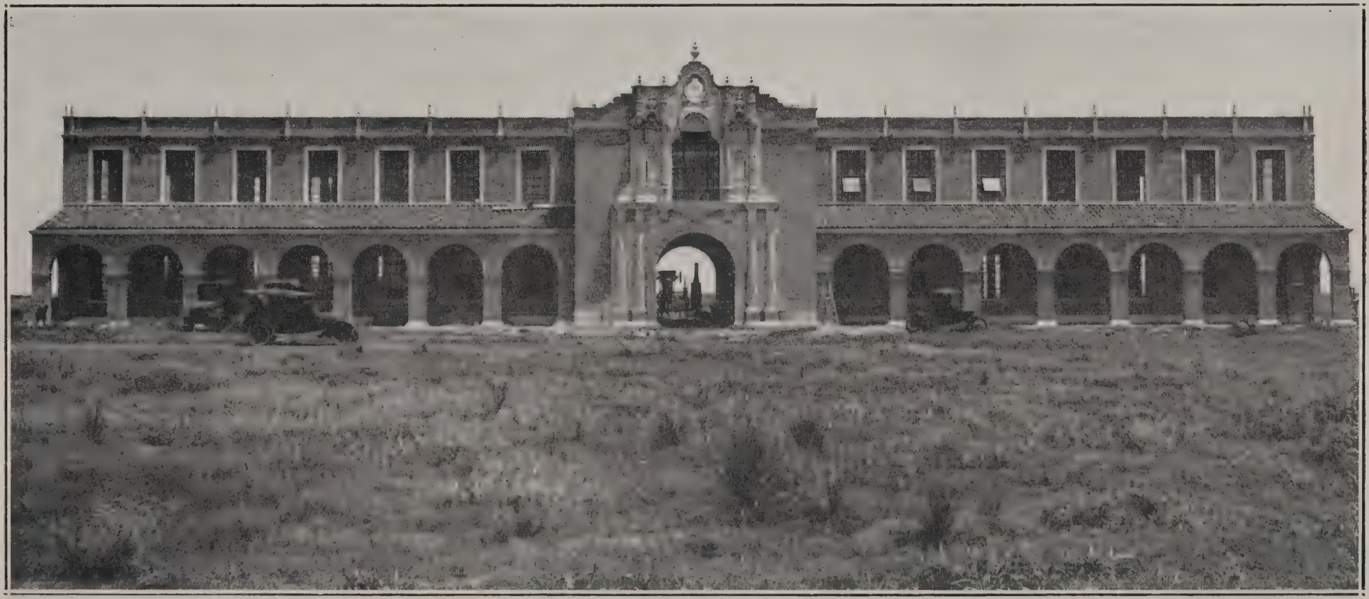
English, 3 hours per week.
Chemistry, 4 hours per week.
Botany, 3 hours per week.
Animal Husbandry, 4 hours per week.
Agronomy, 3 hours per week.
Physical Training or Military Training.

The required studies in the first term of the second year are as follows:

AGRICULTURE, SECOND YEAR, FIRST TERM.

Physics, 4 hours per week.
Zoology, 3 hours per week.
Economics, 3 hours per week.
Plant Propagation, 3 hours per week.
Orcharding, 4 hours per week.
Physical Training or Military Training.

The first term's enrollment in the School of Agriculture was 52 freshman students and 8 advanced students, at the end of the first week. In addition to these a few students from other parts of the institution were enrolled in Agricultural classes.



TEXTILE ENGINEERING BUILDING,

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

WM. J. MILLER, E. E., S. M. E. E.,
Dean of Engineering and Professor of Electrical Engineering.

E. W. CAMP, B. S.,
Professor of Textile Engineering.

JAMES H. MURDOUGH, S. B.,
Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

EDGAR SHELTON, B. S. IN ARCH.,
Associate Professor of Architecture and Drawing.

ROBERT W. CAMPBELL, B. S.,
Instructor in Drawing.

The importance of the School of Engineering in the Texas Technological College is stressed in the first section of the bill by which the Thirty-eighth Legislature established this institution. It is here pointed out that the commercial development of our State depends largely upon the opportunities for students to obtain thorough training in engineering and manufacturing fields.

In accordance with the importance of this school the second largest building on the campus is the first unit of the engineering group, with a floor area of approximately 27,000 square feet. A picture of this building is shown in this bulletin. This building was designed to eventually house only the Department of Textile Engineering, but for the first year it will serve for all work in the School of Engineering.

The initial appropriation of $25,000 for general engineering equipment to be used in the instruction of the freshman and sophomore classes has been expended for the most efficient and modern drawing, surveying, and shop equipment available. An appropriation of $100,000 has equipped the Textile Engineering Department as one of the most modern and complete in the South.

The registration of engineering students for the fall term has surpassed all expectations. The final count showed a total of 320 students, of whom 280 were freshmen and 40 were sophomores. This enrollment gives the Texas Technological College in its first year practically as many freshmen engineers as the University of Texas and the Oklahoma A. and M. College, and twice as many as the University of Arkansas. Since these other institutions have been in operation from 30 to 50 years, this enrollment should be ample proof of the need and importance of the School of Engineering in the Texas Technological College.

While the studies for the freshman year are uniform for all branches of engineering it is of interest to note the following choices as expressed by the students upon their initial registration:

Architectural Engineering	33
Chemical Engineering	10
Civil Engineering	66
Electrical Engineering	75
Mechanical Engineering	28
Textile Engineering	57
Without choice	11
	280

The aim and purpose of the School of Engineering is to turn out men who are thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of all engineering work and specialized in one particular line only to the extent that experience appears to demand as a minimum. In other words, the course of study in the School of Engineering is planned with the view of giving the student the essential basic training which he cannot get after graduation and leaving a large part of his specialization to his later professional employment. Experience has shown this type of training to produce the most successful engineers.

One of the prime essentials of an engineer is character. Recognizing this fact, the engineering instruction at all times aims to emphasize the qualities of honesty, loyalty, thoroughness, and industry. Engineering has taken its rightful place as one of the learned professions, and for this reason the course of study is designed to foster a spirit of culture and ethics. From the foregoing it may be summarized that the ideal product of the Engineering School is a logical thinker who is a man of character, culture, and professional attitude with capacity and love for work, and with a substantial knowledge of facts in his chosen field.

In order to accomplish the above aims much thought has been given to the course of study. The freshman studies are uniform for all engineering students, and comprise the fundamental subjects of English, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, and Engineering Drawing.

The sophomore year is largely a continuation of the freshman year, as it includes courses in English, Physics, Mathematics, Engineering Drawing in addition to one fundamental professional subject.

The courses for the junior and senior years have not as yet been announced, but they will consist principally of the fundamental courses in engineering, which are built upon the foundation prepared by the first two years. Any work of a specialized nature in these two years will be taught with the view of emphasizing broad fundamental theories and principles rather than making an expert of the student in any particular line.

At present it is planned to offer work leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Architectural, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Textile Engineering.

Since the course in textile engineering is not common to the majority of engineering schools, a rather detailed statement of its scope is presented for general information.

The College offers excellent opportunities to the students who intend entering the textile industry. With the superior equipment for instruction in the manufacture of all grades of cotton goods, this school is expected to bring a material increase in the wealth and prosperity of the people of the State; and help reduce the millions of dollars worth of raw materials being shipped annually to distant factories to be made into finished products.

The building occupied by this department is sixty-six feet wide by two hundred and eighteen feet long, with two stories. It is a splendid example of architectural skill; as clearly shown by the accompanying cut. It has admirably arranged class rooms, laboratories, machinery hall, etc.

A broad education is given as a foundation for the work in Textile Engineering. The studies include English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanics, Machine Design, Surveying, Steam Engines and Boilers, Electricity, etc., in addition to the purely textile subjects, such as: Opening, Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Spinning, Spooling, Twisting, Reeling, Winding, Warping, Slashing, Designing, Weaving, Knitting, Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing of textiles. The equipment is complete for performing all of these operations.

Complete systems of heating, lighting, humidifying, etc., and all apparatus, etc., found in the modernly equipped mill are installed here.

The practical work enables the student to become familiar with all details in the design, construction, and operation of the various machines and processes. Various products are manufactured by the students under the direction of the instructors.

The work in the freshman class is the same as that for the other engineering courses. That for the sophomore, however, includes a four-hour course in the fundamental theory and practice of textile engineering.

The field of engineering open to the engineering graduate is too broad, and the opportunities which it presents are too numerous to be presented in the space of this bulletin. Engineering has been defined as "The art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man," which indicates employment in development of natural resources, manufacturing and commerce.

The engineering student upon graduation usually spends a period of time in apprentice or subordinate positions, securing experience and preparing himself for the more important work of the executive, the designer, the consulting engineer, the teacher, or the operator, etc. For a number of years the demand for engineering graduates by the industries has considerably exceeded the supply.

An engineering training is becoming more and more recognized as a desirable preparation for a general commercial career, as it develops a mathematical and analytical type of mind, and demands systematic and methodical work. For this reason many engineering graduates eventually hold important executive positions.

THE SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS.

The School of Home Economics of the Texas Technological College began its first session with an enrollment of fifty freshman and fourteen advanced students. This beginning, it is hoped, is the nucleus of a much larger school which will offer to the young women of Texas a college education having as its core the subjects which deal directly or indirectly with the home and its activities. The course will lead to the Bachelor of Science degree.

The curriculum offered is one which involves both theory and practice in a closely woven whole. It consists of courses—practical, scientific, artistic, economic and sociological—as well as the familiar subjects of the regular college course. The aim is that the young women who complete the curriculum shall have the culture and broadmindedness which is the asset of the college trained woman combined with the practical knowledge and scientific training necessary for the home maker of today.

Home Economics has been defined as a subject dealing with food, shelter and clothing. Taught in its narrower sense it has often confined itself merely to the preparation of food and the making of clothing and has neglected entirely the broader educational aspects of the work. In the School of Home Economics of the Texas Technological College, the aim of those who administer its policies is that home making education shall be conceived of as a composite subject being made up of many specific arts and having a firm foundation in the sciences, and requiring as its foundation as many of the so-called cultural subjects as possible.

For this reason courses in English, History and the foreign languages have a prominent place throughout the four years. The sciences which form the basis of many home making activities are stressed. Strong courses in inorganic, organic and physiological chemistry are offered as well as work in nutrition, biology, bacteriology and physiology. Art as well as science is necessary in home making education. Such courses, therefore, as costume design, interior decoration and other applied arts work will be offered. It is necessary for these courses that strong foundation be laid in the fine arts work.

The practical side of home making has not been neglected. Courses are offered in food preparation and selection, meal planning and serving, the selection and making of clothing, home care of the sick, budgeting, keeping accounts, marketing and general managerial problems relating to the home.

A curriculum which centers around the home and its activities must of necessity stress child care and training. The rearing of children is universally acknowledged to be the most important work of the home maker—yet too often no training for it is offered either in high school or college. The high death rate of babies and young children and the enormous amount of malnutrition among the children of pre-school and school age testifies to the fact that the physical care of children is a subject needing attention in our colleges. Not less important is the knowledge regarding the mental development of the young child—too often left entirely to chance. For these reasons courses in child care and nutrition and in child psychology will have important places in the college curriculum.

Recognizing that the American home is the center of all American life and that from the home go forth the men and women who are to mold the lives and thoughts of the succeeding generations, courses are offered in economics, sociology and family relationships in order that the students may realize their responsibilities as citizens and home makers.

Vocational instruction in home making may be at the same time prevocational training for specialized occupations which have grown out of the household arts. It is, therefore, possible for a student to specialize along food lines and prepare herself for such work as that of a nutrition worker, a dietitian in a hospital, a lunch room or cafeteria manager, or for other vocations dealing with food. She may specialize in art and clothing and become a specialist in design, in interior decoration or in dressmaking and millinery. She may wish to prepare herself to write on subjects relative to home economics or she may wish to become a home demonstration agent. It is planned that the School of Home Economics will offer courses for such students as the need arises.

During the first term of its existence the School of Home Economics is offering to students majoring in home economics courses in food selection and preparation, meal planning and table service, elementary nutrition, first year work in clothing and courses in household management. To students majoring in liberal arts is offered work in foods, clothing and elementary nutrition. Many of the Liberal Arts students are availing themselves of the opportunity to enroll in the home economics course and it is hoped that as the college grows and the teaching force increases, enabling more classes to be offered, that most if not all of the young women registered in the College of Liberal Arts will schedule one or more courses in the School of Home Economics.

The first unit of the home economics building has been completed. It contains a well equipped laboratory for the preparation of food, in which is installed the most up to date equipment possible. Adjoining the laboratory is a small unit kitchen which is furnished as nearly like the kitchens which are found in the homes of the students as possible. The object is to duplicate home conditions in order that the student working under conditions similar to her own home, may get the greatest amount of good from the class instruction. The dining room, where meal service is taught, is conveniently located in relation to the unit kitchen and the foods laboratory. It is furnished with regulation dining room furniture and sufficient linen, china and silver so that all types of meal service may be taught.

The clothing laboratory is a large well lighted room fitted with lockers, dress forms, working tables and ample storage space. Adjoining are a storeroom and a fitting room. The machines used in the clothing laboratory are each equipped with an electric motor in order that the students may become familiar with labor-saving devices in clothing. In this room will be taught textiles, garment making, dressmaking and millinery.

There are laboratories also for instruction in home care of the sick;

in chemistry and nutrition; in design and in interior decoration. As the college expands additional laboratories will be added to meet the demand. The College Cafeteria which is a part of the School of Home Economics is located in a building of its own and has a seating capacity for one hundred and twenty-five students. The cafeteria furnishes wholesome food at a reasonable price and may be used by the faculty and students as well as by the people of Lubbock for social affairs. It will also serve as an excellent laboratory for students who wish to prepare themselves for lunch room or cafeteria managers.

The School of Home Economics is anxious to make contacts with the home makers of Lubbock and the surrounding country. Already many homemakers have enrolled in its classes and it is hoped that many more will schedule classes before the year is over.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library is as yet very small, having acquired by gift and by purchase approximately 2500 books and pamphlets, with outstanding orders that bring the number up to approximately 10,000.

These books comprise general and special encyclopedias, general literature, English and foreign texts, treatises on subjects taught in the College to supplement the text books, back numbers of magazines, both general and technical, mostly unbound. They also include a good run of Scribner's and the Century, bound, and the nucleus of a fair working collection of State and Federal documents.

The funds at the disposal of the Library are being expended with care, in the effort to build up as good a working collection as possible, to enrich and supplement the class work.

On the periodical racks are about one hundred general and special magazines and eight newspapers, acquired partly by gift, partly by purchase. The Wilson indexes are a valuable part of the periodical equipment, as is also the New York Times Index.

The entire collection is housed in a room approximately forty by sixty feet, in the west wing of the Administration Building, fitted with Library Bureau wall shelving, a few pieces of absolutely necessary technical equipment, and enough tables and chairs to seat about ninety students when the installation is complete.

It is a far cry from this tiny library to a great technical and general library, in keeping with the College, as its creators see it in the future. But the eye of faith looks to the time when it shall have attained to this stature; and plans are being laid accordingly, in the technical processes necessary to make the material accessible, in the effort to create and maintain standards commensurate with the standards of a college of the first class, in the effort to lay the foundation of genuine, adequate service for which a library exists.

The well known formula of library effectiveness, "5 per cent building, 20 per cent books, 75 per cent service," is an important part of the life philosophy of the Library.

WOMEN AT THE TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

The first session of the Texas Technological College opened with an enrollment of 272 women, a little more than 28 per cent of the total enrollment.

Of these, 102 live in dormitories and boarding houses, the others with parents or guardians in Lubbock and in the towns nearby. More than twenty of the women are making their living expenses in full. Of the types of work being done, the most popular are office and housework. The young women were assisted by the Twentieth Century Club of Lubbock in securing work. The Athenaeum Club has offered a scholarship of $100 to the woman student most deserving such recognition. This award will be made at an early date.

An employment bureau for girls desiring work is maintained in the office of the Dean of Women. Through this means, and through the use of loan funds and scholarships, many women will be assisted during this college year.

Women living in dormitories and boarding houses are subject to the following regulations:

1. Women not residing with their parents while attending the Texas Technological College are expected to conduct themselves in a proper and decorous manner in their dormitories and rooming houses, maintaining at all times conditions suitable for quiet study.
2. All women students must register their place of residence with the Dean of Women. Women may not change their place of residence without consulting the Dean of Women.
3. Quiet hours shall be maintained after 8 o'clock every evening, except Friday and Saturday evenings, holidays and nights before holidays.
4. Women residing in dormitories and boarding houses will be expected to get permission from the Dean of Women to spend week-ends with friends or relatives in Lubbock.
5. Parties may be attended on Friday and Saturday nights. Women are expected to be in their homes by 12.
6. On nights other than Friday and Saturday, women students are expected to be in their rooms by 10:30.
7. No woman student is to be away from her home for the evening without having notified her housemother of her absence.

All housemothers are asked to co-operate with the Dean of Women in furnishing sane, healthful surroundings for the women of the College.

These regulations were adopted after consultation with those who have women students in their homes. So far as it has been found possible, regulations have been confined to such matters as have to do with the order and general welfare of the group. It is expected that the women of the College will conduct themselves properly. Any violations of the usual standards of good conduct are dealt with individually.

Gratifying as the enrollment of women for 1925-26 is, it presents many problems to those immediately concerned with the welfare of the young women who will come to Tech in 1926-27. This year the people of Lubbock have made it possible for the authorities to care for the young women who are enrolled. One dormitory is in operation near the campus; many boarding houses have been opened up. But another year will undoubtedly see a greatly increased enrollment of women. To take care of this group, modern, well equipped dormitories, complete in every detail, should be built. Such dormitories could easily be filled if completed early in the summer.

The women of the College have already organized an Assembly, through which the women interested in the progress of the school may help to shape its policies and traditions. A Young Women's Christian Association has been formed; a branch of the Women's Athletic Association will bring the young women into close touch with the National organization. A reading room for women, or a rest room and study hall, would make it possible for women to meet informally to discuss problems of the campus and classroom. Such a hall will doubtless be provided in the next unit of buildings to be built on the campus.

PREPARATION FOR MEDICINE, LAW OR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Texas Technological College offers college work for students who desire to enter schools of Medicine, Law or Business Administration.

Entrance into these schools as outlined herewith is based on the requirements of the University of Texas. The high school requirements are practically the same for all the schools and are: English, 3 units; History, 2 units; Algebra, 2 units; Plane Geometry, 1 unit; Electives, 7 units; total, 15 units. For conditional entrance, 14 units. For entrance to the College of Liberal Arts, 2 units in some foreign language are required.

COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICINE.

Two full years' regular college work including one course in English clude one full course each in English, Zoology, Physics, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS FOR LAW.

Two full years regular college work including one course in English and one course in Economics or Government.

COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Two full years of regular college work. This must include two courses in English, one in Mathematics, two in the Natural Sciences, or one in the Natural Sciences and one in Business Psychology, one in Economics and at least one-third course in Philosophy or Psychology, two numbered courses in a foreign language, and Business Administration.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS.

Courses marked 100 to 199 are designed primarily for freshmen; 200 to 299 for sophomores; 300 to 399 for juniors; 400 and above for seniors. A course represents three lectures or recitations per week, or their equivalent, throughout the year. Twenty courses are required for graduation.

AGRICULTURE.

Animal Husbandry 141. Market Types, Classes and Breeds of Live Stock.

Two lectures and four laboratory hours per week. One and one-third course.

Agronomy 131. (Repeated in Winter and Spring Terms). Fundamentals of Crop Production.

Two lectures and three laboratory hours per week. One course.

Horticulture 231. Plant Propagation.

A sophomore subject. Two lectures and three laboratory hours per week. One course.

Horticulture 249. Orcharding.

Three hours lecture and three hours laboratory per week. One and one-third course.

BIOLOGY.

Botany 131. General Botany.

Two lectures and three hours laboratory per week. Laboratory fee $3.00.

Zoology 141. General Zoology.

Two lectures and four hours laboratory per week. Laboratory fee $4.50.

Physiology 131. Human Physiology and Sanitation.

Two lectures and three hours laboratory per week. Laboratory fee $4.50.

Zoology 241. Vertebrate Anatomy.

Two lectures and four hours laboratory per week. Laboratory fee $6.00. Prerequisite: Biology 102.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry 141. General Chemistry.

A course in fundamental principles. Group A—for students without entrance credits in the subject. Group B—for students who have had chemistry in high school. Two recitations, one lecture, and three laboratory hours per week. One and one-third course. Laboratory fee $6.00. Breakage fee, $4.00 (returnable after deduction of breakage charges).

Chemistry 221. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

Prerequisite: Chemistry 131. One lecture and three hours laboratory per week. Fee, $6.00. Deposit fee, $6.00. Two-thirds course.

Organic Chemistry 222.

EDUCATION.

Education 131. A General Introductory Course in Education.

Education 132. A Study of the Fundamental Problems of Classroom Organization and Control.

Education 133. Methods of Teaching in the Elementary School.

Education 231. The Principles of Psychology Applied to Education.

Education 232. History of Modern Elementary Education.

Education 233. Testing and Measuring the Results of Instruction.

Education 234. Forms and Functions of Secondary Education.

Education 235. High School Curricula and Programs of Study.

Education 236. Methods of Teaching in the High School.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR TEACHERS IN SERVICE.

Education 237.

Designed to meet the needs of public school teachers. Classes meet Saturdays.

ENGINEERING.

Drawing 121-2-3.

Required of all freshmen engineering students. Two three-hour periods per week. Two-thirds course.

Drawing 221-2.

Required of all sophomore engineering students except those in Textile Engineering. Two three-hour periods per week except spring term, one three-hour period. Five-ninths course.

Drawing 211-2.

Required of all Textile Engineering students. One three-hour period per week. Two-ninths course.

Textile Engineering 241-2-3.

An elementary course required of all sophomore Textile Engineering students. Two recitations and two three-hour laboratory periods per week. One and one-third course.

Civil Engineering 241. Surveying, Theory and Practice.

For all sophomore engineering students. Two recitations and two three-hour laboratory periods per week. Four-ninths course.

ENGLISH.

English 131.

Various types of expository writing with special emphasis on principles and technique.

English 132.

The formal essay, and informal and formal argument.

English 133.

The personal essay, description and narrative writing, with special emphasis on style.

English 130. Introduction to the Types of Literature.

Elective after the completion of English 131 and 132. Freshman or sophomore credit.

English 231. Survey of English Literature from 450 to 1550.

English 232. Survey of English Literature from 1550 to 1725.

English 233. Survey of English Literature from 1725 to 1875.

English 230. Survey of English Literature from 1875 to 1925.

Sophomore or junior credit.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

French A. Beginning French.

For students with no previous work in French. Five hours per week.

French 131.

For students presenting two units of French or the equivalent of French A. Grammar, reading, composition and conversation.

German A.

German 131.

Spanish A. Beginning Spanish.

For students with no previous work in Spanish. Five hours per week.

Spanish 131.

For students presenting two units of Spanish or the equivalent of Spanish A. Grammar, reading, composition and conversation.

Spanish 231. Contemporary Literature.

Latin 131.

For pupils who have completed a high school course in Latin.

GEOLOGY.

Geology 141. General Geology.

Three lectures and one three-hour laboratory period per week. One and one-third courses.

Geology 121. Principles of Geology.

A lecture course for cultural purposes only. Two lectures per week. Two-thirds course.

Geology 231. Mineralogy and Elementary Petrology.

One lecture and two three-hour laboratory periods per week. Desirable prerequisite: Geology 101 and 103. Two-thirds course.

Geology 234. Engineering Geology.

Two lectures and one two-hour laboratory period per week.

Geology 230. Summer Field Geology.

Prerequisite: Geology 101 or 103. Two-thirds course.

GOVERNMENT, ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Government 131. American Government.

The organization, principles, and workings of American government with special emphasis on the duties and obligations of citizenship.

Government 231. Local Government and Political Parties.

The origin and development of institutions of local government in the United States, of municipal government and administration, and of the origin and development of political parties in the United States.

Economics 231. Principles of Economics.

A general introductory course in Economics.

Sociology 231. Introduction to Sociology.

A general introductory course in the study of society and social problems.

HISTORY.

History 131. Introduction to European History.

A survey or orientation course for freshmen.

History 231. History of the United States.

From the discovery of America to the present time.

History 234. History of England.

For pre-law or pre-business administration students. Also for students majoring in English.

MATHEMATICS.

FOR ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS.

Mathematics 134. Plane Trigonometry.

Mathematics 135. College Algebra.

Mathematics 136. Introduction to Analytics.

Mathematics 137. *Conic Sections.* Course 136 continued.

Mathematics 234. *Elementary Calculus.*

Mathematics 235.

Mathematics 236.

FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

Mathematics 130. *Plane Trigonometry.*

Mathematics 131. *College Algebra.*

Mathematics 132. *College Algebra.* Course 131 continued.

Mathematics 133. *Introduction to Analytics.*

Mathematics 231. *Conic Sections.* Course 133 continued.

Mathematics 232. *Calculus.* *(Differential and Integral.)*

Mathematics 233. *Calculus.* *(Differential and Integral.)*

HOME ECONOMICS.

Home Economics 130. *Meal Planning and Serving.*
For Liberal Arts students.

Home Economics 131, 132, 133. *Food Selection and Preparation.*
One lecture and six hours laboratory. Fee $4.00. Credit 3 hours.

Home Economics 134, 135, 136. *Principles of Clothing Construction.*
One lecture and six hours laboratory. Fee $2.00. Credit 3 hours. Material to be furnished by student.

Home Economics 231. *Meal Planning and Table Service.*
One lecture and six hours laboratory. Fee $6.00. Credit 3 hours.

Home Economics 232. *Demonstration Cookery.*
One lecture and six hours laboratory. Fee $4.00. Credit 3 hours.

Home Economics 233. *Elementary Nutrition.*
One lecture and six hours laboratory. Fee $4.00. Credit 3 hours.

Home Economics 234. *Home Management.*
Three lectures. Credit 3 hours.

Home Economics 235. *Laundering.*
One lecture and six hours laboratory. Fee $2.00. Credit 3 hours.

Home Economics 236. *Textiles.*
Two lectures and four hours laboratory. Fee $2.00. Credit 3 hours.

Home Economics 237. Elementary Nutrition.

For students not majoring in Home Economics. Two lectures per week. Credit 2 hours.

Home Economics 101. Food Preparation and Service.

For students not majoring in Home Economics. No college credit.

COURSE OF STUDY IN HOME ECONOMICS.

Freshman Year.

Fall.	*Winter.*	*Spring.*
English.	English.	English.
History.	History.	History.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Home Economics 131.	Home Economics 132.	Home Economics 133.
Home Economics 134.	Home Economics 135.	Home Economics 136.

Sophomore Year.

Fall.	*Winter.*	*Spring.*
English.	English.	English.
Biology.	Biology.	Biology.
Home Economics 231.	Home Economics 232.	Home Economics 233.
Home Economics 234.	Home Economics 235.	Home Economics 236.
Elective.	Elective.	Elective.

PHYSICS.

Physics 141. General Physics.

For agricultural, pre-medical, liberal arts and domestic science students. Prerequisites: Algebra and Plane Geometry. Three lectures and two laboratory hours per week. One and one-third course. Laboratory fee, $4.50.

Physics 241. Mechanics and Heat.

Primarily for students of Engineering, but suitable for Arts students who have had a good course in Trigonometry. Three lectures and three laboratory hours per week. Prerequisite: Trigonometry. Eight-ninths course. Laboratory fee, $4.50.

Physics 245. Magnetism and Electricity, Sound and Light.

Primarily for sophomore engineers; also for Arts students who have had sufficient mathematics to handle the work. One and one-third course. Laboratory fee, $4.50.

MUSIC.

Music in the Texas Technological College is offered the students more as a rounding-out of the general educational work, as a recreational feature, as an inducement towards wholesome expression in the individual life, than as a purely scholastic course. To this end informal singing and musical group activities of all kinds is encouraged, in addition to the regular scheduled men's and women's glee clubs; the concert and military bands, and the orchestra.

Certain theoretical courses are offered, including Elementary Music (Music 134), which includes notation, sight reading, rhythmics, etc. Harmony I (Music 131) and Harmony II (Music 231) carrying the student through a practical course in the science of building, hearing and recognizing the various chords and discords and their use in composition. Music 134 or its equivalent is prerequisite for Harmony I and this in turn is prerequisite for Harmony II.

Harmonic Counterpoint (Music 234), for which Harmony I is a prerequisite, is offered as a practical introduction to composition. Each of the above courses carries a three-hour credit.

A special course in Community Music Leadership (Music 103) without credit, is also offered. Persons desirous of enrolling in this one course alone need not matriculate. An enrollment fee of $3.00, however, will be collected from all such.

No individual lessons will be given in the College for the present. Arrangements have been made with the following recognized instructors and limited credits will be allowed for work done under the following regulations:

VOICE.

A. G. Pfaff. (Pupil of Van Yorx and Oscar Seagle.) De Rezke Method. $48.00 for two lessons per week for semester.

Miss Violet Grayum. (Bac. Music, Baylor University, pupil of Herbert Witherspoon and E. Warren Howe of American Conservatory, Chicago.) $30.00 for two lessons per week for semester.

Vocal pupils are required to practice as ordered by instructors not exceeding one-half hour per day, and to attend one class lesson per week in theory, unless enrolled in Music 131, 134, 231 or 234. One-third credit per semester allowed.

PIANO.

Miss Margaret Huff. (Mus. Bac., American Conservatory, Chicago.) Art Progressive Series. $30.00 for two lessons per week for semester.

Piano pupils are required to practice two hours per day and to attend one class lesson per week in theory, unless enrolled in Music 131, 134, 231, or 234. One-third credit hour per semester allowed.

VIOLIN.

Miss Annis Owens. (Mus. Bac., T. W. C., Fort Worth, pupil of Carl Venth and Marian Walters and Herbert Butler.) $30.00 for two lessons per week for semester.

Violin pupils are required to practice one hour per day and to attend one class lesson in theory, unless enrolled in Music 131, 134, 231 and 234. One-third credit hour per semester allowed.

Arrangements for individual lessons on band instruments can be arranged through the professor of music at $7.50 per month for two half-hour lessons.

Extra curriculum credits not counting toward a degree will be allowed for full participation in the college glee clubs, orchestra, bands, etc.

Not more than four credits in music can be applied towards a degree in the College of Liberal Arts.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Much interest is being shown in the public speaking department. All sections are being filled and many who have been unable to get the work this term expect to take up the courses later.

With the enthusiasm for oratorical and debating contests so great, the department expects to win honors in both branches this year.

It is interesting to note that all of the colleges are well represented in the public speaking classes. Several young men who are preparing for the ministry are enrolled.

The number of students enrolling for individual class instruction is increasing daily.

There are thirty-seven in the freshman section, twenty in the sophomore section, and fifteen individual class students.

The Dramatic Club has been organized with seventy-five members. Many interesting activities are being planned and this promises to be an outstanding society of the college.

With the earnestness now being shown and the continual growth of the department, it will not be long before all branches of the work will be attracting much attention. Every young man or woman should have a course in public speaking, no matter what vocation he or she may follow.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Physical Education 101 and 201.

Marching, gymnastics, folk dances, and games. Three hours a week.

Physical Education 231. Elementary Nutrition.

Three hours a week.

Physical Education 101 and 201.

Sports, baseball, basket ball, swimming, tennis, etc. Three hours a week.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN.

One hour per week of physical training is required of all freshmen and sophomores except those taking military training and athletic work.

MILITARY TRAINING.

There is a military company organized for young men who desire military training. It has 125 members.

COLLEGE FEES.

Registration and incidental fees, $8.00 per quarter (three months).
Library fee, $1.00 per quarter.
Medical fee, $1.75 per quarter.
Students' activity fee, $3.00 per year. (Not compulsory.)

Artist course, $2.50 per year. (Not compulsory.)

Moderate laboratory fees will also be charged for courses in Chemistry, Physics, Household Economics and other subjects involving the use of considerable laboratory equipment.

The medical fee is required of all students, whether they reside with their parents or board elsewhere.

In return for the medical fee each student receives the following advantages:

1. He is given a thorough physical examination at the beginning of the year, or at his entrance in the school. In case of abnormalities he is given advice with a recommendation as to treatment or exercise.
2. He is allowed free consultation with the school physician at any time he desires it.
3. The physician will make, without further charge, calls at the students' homes or at the sanitarium.
4. He will, in case of necessity, have free use of sanitarium facilities, including board, lodging and general nursing in the sanitarium, provided this need does not exceed twenty-one days in any one school year. In the event of an epidemic, this limit may be reduced, and in case of necessity, the limit may be extended. Any reduction or extension will be made only upon the recommendation of the President of the College. These provisions apply only to the relief of acute conditions and do not include special nursing unless authorized by the President of the College in cases where students are financially unable to employ a special nurse.
5. If an ambulance or carriage is required to carry the student to the hospital, this will be furnished without additional charge.
6. The student will receive without further cost any pathological or X-ray examinations which may be needed.
7. Any minor surgical operations which may be needed by the student, such as for cuts, sprains, and simple fractures will be performed for him without further cost.
8. The student will receive without further cost examinations and treatments by specialists for eye, ear, nose, and throat difficulties. This, however, does not include operations for the removal of tonsils, or for chronic nasal diseases or for special operations on the eye or ear.

Any student desiring to receive treatment from any other physician than the school physician is permitted to do so at his own expense.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The following work is prescribed for the freshman year:

(1) English, full course.
(2) One course of mathematics.
(3) A foreign language, either ancient or modern.
(4) A natural science; or a second foreign language, ancient or modern; or history.
(5) One of the courses needed to make five.
(6) Physical training.

Two foreign languages may not be begun by freshmen.

The following work is prescribed for the sophomore year:

(1) Any unabsolved freshman requirements.
(2) English, full course.
(3) A foreign language, either ancient or modern. If a modern language was begun in the freshman year, it must be continued here.
(4) A natural science.
(5) Enough other courses to make five.
(6) Physical training.

For securing the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the student must complete the following required courses, with enough other courses to make twenty:

(1) Two courses in English.
(2) One course in mathematics.
(3) Two numbered courses in one foreign language, either ancient or modern.
(4) Two courses in the natural sciences.
(5) One course in economics or government.
(6) At least a one-third course in philosophy or psychology.

COURSES OF STUDY IN AGRICULTURE.

The following courses of study are prescribed for freshmen and sophomore classes. Announcements concerning junior and senior classes will be made before the end of the school year 1925-1926:

FRESHMAN YEAR

	Hours per Week	
	Theory.	Practice.
Agronomy 131 Crop Production.	2	3
Animal Husbandry 141 Market Types.	2	4
Biology 131 General Botany.	2	3
Chemistry 131 Inorganic.	3	3
English 141 Written Composition	3	0
Military or Physical Science		3
	12	16

SOPHOMORE YEAR

	Hours Per Week	
	Theory.	Practice.
Biology 141 Zoology.	2	4
Horticulture 231 Plant Propagation.	2	3
Military or Physical Science	1	2
Physics 141 General Physics.	3	2
Horticulture 249 Orcharding.	3	3
Economics 231 Principles of Economics.	3	0
	14	14

REQUIREMENTS IN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

UNIFORM FRESHMAN YEAR

Fall Term

	Hours		
Subject	Rec.	Lab.	Cr.
English 131	3		3
Chemistry 141	3	3	4
Trigonometry 130	3		3
Algebra 131	3		3
Drawing 121		6	2
Mil. Sci. or Phys. Tr.		3	1
			16

Winter Term

	Hours		
Subject	Rec.	Lab.	Cr.
English 132	3		3
Chemistry 142	3	3	4
Algebra 132	3		3
Physics 144	3	3	4
Drawing 122		6	2
Mil. Sci. or Phys. Tr.		3	1
			17

Spring Term

	Hours		
Subject	Rec.	Lab.	Cr.
English 133	3		3
Chemistry 143	3	3	4
Analytics 133	3		3
Physics 145	3	3	4
Drawing 123		6	2
Mil. Sci. or Phys. Tr.		3	1
			17

*SOPHOMORE YEAR

Fall Term

	Hours		
Subject	Rec.	Lab.	Cr.
English 231	3		3
Physics 241	3	3	4
Analytics 231	3		3
Drawing 221		6	2
Economics or Professional subject	3		3
Mil. Sci. or Phys. Tr.		3	1
			16

Winter Term

	Hours		
Subject	Rec.	Lab.	Cr.
English 232	3		3
Physics 242	3	3	4
Calculus 232	3		3
Drawing 222		6	2
Economics or Professional subject	3		3
Public Speaking 131	3		3
Mil. Sci. or Phys. Tr.		3	1
			19

Spring Term

	Hours		
Subject	Rec.	Lab.	Cr.
English 233	3		3
Physics 243	3	3	4
Calculus 233	3		3
Economics or Professional subject	3		3
Surveying 241	2	6	4
Drawing 210		3	1
Mil. Sci. or Phys. Tr.		3	1
			19

*Uniform for all engineering students except those electing Textile Engineering.

TEXTILE ENGINEERING COURSE.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Fall Term

Subject	Rec.	Hours. Lab.	Cr.
English 231	3		3
Physics 241	3	3	4
Analytics 231	3		3
Drawing 211		3	1
Textile Engineering 241	2	6	4
Military Science or Physical Training		3	1
			16

Winter Term

Subject	Rec.	Hours. Lab.	Cr.
English 232	3		3
Physics 241	3	3	4
Calculus 232	3		3
Drawing 212		3	1
Textile Engineering 242	2	6	4
Public Speaking 131	3		3
Military Science or Physical Training		3	1
			19

Spring Term

Subject	Rec.	Hours. Lab.	Cr.
English 233	3		3
Physics 243	3	3	4
Calculus 233	3		3
Textile Engineering 243	2	6	4
Surveying (Civ. Eng. 241)	2	6	4
Military Science or Physical Training		3	1
			19

HOME ADDRESSES OF STUDENTS.

(With the number of students from each town as shown by information blanks.)

Abernathy	5
Abilene	1
Albany	1
Amarillo	17
Ames	1
Amherst	1
Anson	2
Athens	1
Avery	1
Avinger	2
Baird	2
Ballinger	7
Becton	4
Bedias	1
Bellview	1
Belton	1
Bend	1
Benjamin	1
Big Spring	2
Blackwell	1
Blooming Grove	3
Bonham	1
Bono	1
Bovina	1
Bradshaw	1
Brady	2
Brownfield	7
Brownwood	6
Cameron	2
Camp Springs	1
Canadian	3
Channing	2
Childress	2
Chillicothe	1
Cisco	8
Clarendon	1
Claude	4
Cleburne	1
Coleman	3
Colorado	1
Comanche	4
Cone	3
Covington	1
Crosbyton	5
Curryville	1
Dalhart	2
Dallas	11
Denton	1
Deport	2
Desdemona	2
Dickens	1
Dimmitt	1
Dublin	3
Eastland	3
Eldorado	1
Electra	1
Estelline	1
Farmersville	2
Farwell	2
Floydada	12
Ft. Stockton	1
Fort Worth	6
Friona	1
Galveston	2
Gilmer	1
Girard	1
Glen Rose	1
Goldthwaite	3
Gordon	1
Graham	1
Granbury	1
Granger	2
Greenville	1
Guion	2
Hale Center	6
Hall	1
Hamilton	1
Hamlin	5
Happy	2
Haskell	3
Henrietta	3
Hereford	1
Houston	3
Idalou	3
Imperial	1
Irving	1
Josephine	1
Junction	4
Keller	1
Kempner	1
Knox City	4
Kress	1
Lamesa	9
Lampasas	3
Lockney	3
Lelia Lake	1
Leonard	1
Levelland	3
Littlefield	4
Llano	1
Locker	1
Lodge	1
Longworth	1
Lorenzo	10
Marshall	3
Matador	1
McCaulley	1
McGregor	2
McKinney	3
McLain	1
Megargel	1
Memphis	4
Mercury	1
Merkel	2
Mertens	1
Mexia	1
Midland	4
Milford	1
Mineral Wells	11
Montague	1
Mt. Calm	1
Mt. Pleasant	1
Munday	1
Murchison	1
Newlin	1
Nixon	2
Nocona	1
O'Donnell	1
Olney	1
Olton	4
Osceola	1
Ovalo	1
Palestine	1
Pampa	1
Parks	2
Pecos	4
Pickton	2
Plainview	8
Post	3
Quanah	3
Ralls	11
Ranger	2
Raymondville	1
Richland Springs	1
Ringgold	2
Rising Star	2
Roaring Springs	3
Ropesville	3
Rochelle	2
Rogers	1
Royse City	1
Rule	1
Sabinal	5
Saint Jo	1
Salado	1
San Angelo	1
San Antonio	2
San Saba	4
Santa Anna	1
Seagraves	3
Seminole	9
Shallowater	11
Shamrock	1

Sherman	1
Silverton	3
Slaton	14
Smithville	1
Snyder	5
Southland	3
Spearman	5
Spur	10
Stanton	4
Sterling City	1
Stiles	2
Stratford	1
Sudan	4
Sweetwater	4
Strawn	6
Tahoka	12
Tehuacana	1
Temple	2
Terrell	1
Thorp Springs	1
Thurber	3
Tokio	1
Trickham	1
Tulia	5
Turkey	2
Uvalde	3
Valera	1
Valley View	1
Vanadian	1
Van Alstyne	2
Vernon	15
Victoria	1
Waelder	1
Wayside	1
Weatherford	1
Wellington	2
White Deer	1
White Flat	2
Whitney	2
Wichita Falls	2
Wilson	3
Winters	2
Woodville	1
Wortham	2
Yoakum	2
Yorktown	1
Lubbock	287
Georgia	1
Indiana	3
New Mexico	8
Oklahoma	11
Tennessee	1
California	1
Washington	1
Mexico	2

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OF STUDENTS.

(As shown on information blanks filled out by the students.)

Abstractor	1
Banker	6
Barber	6
Blacksmith	2
Boardinghouse Keeper	2
Boiler Inspector	1
Bookkeeper	1
Butcher	1
Capitalist	2
Carpenter	18
Cattle Inspector	2
City Service	2
Civil Service	5
Clerk	12
Coal Dealer	2
Concrete Finisher	1
Conductor (Railroad)	1
Contractor	42
Cotton Buyer	5
Commissioner	1
Dairyman	3
Dentist	1
Driller	1
Druggist	6
Editor	1
Electrician	2
Engineer	6
Farmer	274
Florist	1
Garage Keeper	6
Ginner	18
Hardware	1
Hotel Proprietor	8
Housekeeper	18
Insurance	10
Invalid	1
Jeweler	4
Laborer	7
Lawyer	8
Lumber Dealer	8
Machinist	6
Manufacturer	3
Mason	1
Merchant	70
Milliner	1
Millwright	1
Miner	2
Minister	8
News Agent	1
Nurseryman	1
Oil	9
Optometrist	1
Painter	2
Physician	18
Plumber	4
Printer	1
Postmaster	3
Public Weigher	2
Publisher	3
Railway Employes	4
Ranchman	51
Real Estate	40
Retired Farmers	5
Retired	8
Salesman	18
Sheet Metal Worker	1
Shoemaker	1
Speculator	1
Surgeon	1
Tailor	4
Teacher	18
Transfer	1
Truckman	1
Wholesale Cedar Producer	1
Not given	87

SOME INFORMATION AS TO SCHOLARSHIPS AND STUDENT EMPLOYMENT.

The following scholarships have been offered to students in the Texas Technological College:

1. The W. C. Hedrick scholarship of $250 for highest standing of student in Liberal Arts College.
2. The Lynch Davidson scholarship of $250 for highest excellence in oratory.
3. The John W. Carpenter scholarship of $250 for student with highest excellence in textile engineering.
4. The Clifford B. Jones scholarship of $250 for student with highest excellence of work in agriculture.
5. The Star-Telegram scholarship of $250 for the best all-round athlete.
6. The Nislar scholarship of $100 for the athlete who shall also make the highest grade in scholarship during the year.
7. The Lee Allen scholarship of $125 for some worthy young man to be selected by the faculty.
8. The Athenaeum Club scholarship of $100 for some worthy woman to be selected by the faculty.
9. The Lewis T. Carpenter scholarship of $100 for that young man who shall be adjudged by the faculty to have been the best college citizen during the year closing.
10. The Mary T. Carpenter scholarship of $100 for that young woman who shall be adjudged by the faculty to have been the best college citizen among the young women of the college for the year just closing.

11 and 12. The Dr. J. T. Hutchinson scholarships of $100 each to be awarded to the young man and young woman, respectively, who have the highest standing in English during the college year.

These scholarships are not payable to the student in cash. They are to be awarded in June, 1926, on the strength of the record made by students during the preceding year. They will be paid to the college authorities to be paid out by them on the expenses of the student at the Texas Technological College during the following year. These scholarships will pay probably five-eighths of all the expenses of four students at the Texas Technological College during the year 1926-27. All of these scholarships are to be decided in accordance with rules made by the faculty of the institution.

ACRE PROJECTS.

Each student attending the Texas Technological College during the year 1925-26, who so desires, will have one acre of ground set apart for his cultivation during the year. No charge will be made for rental, nor for whatever water may be needed for irrigation purposes. He will have free the expert advice of members of the agricultural faculty. These acres may be planted in onions, cantaloupes, watermelons, or other crops, requiring a high degree of intensive cultivation. In many instances as much as one thousand dollars has been cleared from one such acre, under similar conditions.

These will not afford any financial help to a student during the year 1925-26, since crops cannot be gathered early in that year. They may, however, be of great assistance to students during the year following.

MISCELLANEOUS JOBS.

It is the policy of the College to use student help wherever possible. This applies to secretarial positions, to work on the farm and the dairy, in planting trees, and in whatever construction work the College may undertake.

The College owns no dormitories during 1925-26. There are, however, a number of dormitories close to the campus. These will give employment to a number of students in waiting on tables and other forms of housework. A number of citizens of Lubbock give employment to young men and women in their homes. A number of business men give jobs to Tech students, as will also a number of contractors.

The College authorities are compiling a list of students who need jobs to help them make their way through college. They do everything in their power to help them secure work, but cannot at present guarantee it. Except in a few specific instances, it would not be wise for a student to come to Lubbock at present with absolutely no money at his disposal. If he has money enough to take care of him for a few months, the College authorities feel hopeful of being able to find him work to care for him the rest of the year.

THE FUTURE OF THE BUILDINGS

Texas Technological College is now a reality. The high hopes and the firm endeavors of those far-seeing citizens of the Plains Country have been brought to the beginning of their fulfillment, with the enrollment of a first year's class in "Texas Tech." exceeding in numbers 900 students. It is indeed a most auspicious beginning, one which represents in the natural succession of four years' college enrollment a college community of great size and vigor springing almost at once, full grown, into the ranks of the greater schools of learning in our country.

It may be possible for me to portray a vision of the College in its entirety and as we hope it shall be in its gradual expansion to fill the needs of the student body, a constantly growing community. The building and courts of such a college gradually gather the association and the tradition rich with the history of Texas and rich in each successive generation with the achievements of the men and women who have gone forth from these buildings and courts to the activities of this State.

The conception of this College centers about the Hall of Texas; which will be the college auditorium and commencement hall; the great building which is to be located at the head of the splendid avenue which the city of Lubbock has built leading from the city and extending into the campus. This hall, in its architectural tradition of the splendid spirit of this State, will seek the re-embodiment of that splendid spirit of this great State, which clusters in memory about the historic days of the Alamo in San Antonio, a spirit as real in architecture as in tradition, and one which is to be cherished forever in the education of the young men and women of Texas. The decorative motifs of this hall in its interior and the exterior will embody the history of the early periods of Texas; while it is to be hoped that in the years and generations which are to come it will gradually also contain the paintings and the statues, and the memorials of the sons and daughters of Texas, who will in the future attain a worthy place in history.

Flanking the Hall of Texas on either side will be the laboratories of science, chemistry and physics, connected in such a manner as to form the court closing the western end of the great central court, or yard, of the College. This court will be raised at a level some few feet higher than the great central court.

The Administration and Academic Building, the first and main facade of which has now been completed, form the south side of the great court. This Academic and Administration Building is, when entirely completed, a building enclosing three sides of a smaller garden patio opening on the south to large lawns which form a long vista of the campus upon which there will be also on either side the following buildings:

Halls for Women.

Home of the President.

The Library of the College.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association and other buildings.

Looking across the great court, or yard, from the Administration Building toward the north, one will see a long vista opening down the engineering quadrangle at the end of which there has been built the building of Textile Engineering. The entire western side of the quadrangle, measuring in length some 1100 feet, will be devoted to the gradual development of schools of engineering which will embrace engineering in all of its branches, both theoretical and experimental. The entire eastern side of the rectangle opposite the engineering building has been set aside for the housing of men, including the dining halls, gymnasiums and drill grounds. The large second court to the west of the academic lawn is the court for the agricultural college upon which two of the smaller permanent buildings have already been erected. This court will develop with buildings for agronomy, animal husbandry, experimental service, etc.

The vision of the authorities of the College that it shall within a generation reach a number approximating 6,000 students seems to be certain of fulfillment in view of its large enrollment, and for such a number have the assignments of space upon the campus for the different buildings and departments been made, with each department possible of even further development in later generations. What we see upon the campus now is but the beginning of a great institution, the reality of which now exists and its future lies in the hearts and minds of the active and progressive citizens of West Texas.

In its architecture, "Texas Tech." is carrying on the traditions of the early architectural history of this State. That tradition is recorded in the old Spanish missions. This style of Spain which was the background of the missions of Texas, was one of the most impressive and inspiring of Europe. The architecture of Spain in the middle of the sixteenth century, as one sees it in such examples as Leon, Alcala de Henares, Salamanca and Toledo, carry the simple splendor of the wall for more robust and at the same time for artful work than is characteristic of the other countries of Western Europe in their periods of Renaissance. It was this style that was brought into Texas by the early missions and whose silhouette and mass is beautifully reflected in its missions. The workmanship and skill of the style was beyond the skill of the period of mission building. The great tablelands of West Texas upon which the buildings of the new college are being built have likeness in color and character to the tablelands of Central Spain, and this group of college buildings, as it gradually develops into its different courts, can carry the early traditions, fittingly tying-in in the bond of tradition, the old history and the new, the past, the present and the hope for the future.—(*From the Architects.*)

THE BILL BY WHICH THE THIRTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE PROVIDED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

SENATE BILL NO. 103.

An Act to establish a State college in Texas, west of the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian and north of the twenty-ninth (29th) parallel, to be known as the Texas Technological College; providing for the location of such college; its government; the control of its finances; defining its leading objects and prescribing generally the nature and scope of instruction to be given; conferring upon the Board of Directors of said college the rights of eminent domain; making the necessary appropriation for the purchase of land, the location, establishing and maintenance of said college, and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. There shall be established in this State a college for white students to be known as the Texas Technological College, said college to be located north of the twenty-ninth (29th) parallel, and west of the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian, and shall be a co-educational college giving thorough instruction in technology and textile engineering from which a student may reach the highest degree of education along the lines of manufacturing cotton, wool, leather and other raw materials produced in Texas, including all branches of textile engineering, the chemistry of materials, the technique of weaving, dyeing, tanning, and the doing of any and all other things necessary for the manufacturing of raw materials into finished products; and said college shall also have complete courses in the arts and sciences, physical, social, political, pure and applied, such as are taught in colleges of the first class leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Technology and any and all other degrees given by colleges of the first class; said college being designated to elevate their ideals, enrich the lives and increase the capacity of the people for democratic self-government and particularly to give instruction in technological, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits and domestic husbandry and home economics so that the boys and girls of this State may attain their highest usefulness and greatest happiness and in so doing may prepare themselves for producing from the State its greatest possible wealth.

SEC. 2. The government, control and direction of the policies of said technological college shall be vested in a board of nine (9) directors to be appointed by the Governor who shall hold office for a period of six (6) years, said board of nine (9) directors to be so divided that the terms of three (3) directors shall expire every two years, and it shall be the duty of the Governor in making the appointment of the first board of directors, to indicate in his appointment the name of the director whose term shall expire in two (2) years, the name of the director whose term shall expire in four (4) years, and the name of the director whose term shall expire in six (6) years; all of said directors to hold their office until their successors are qualified, unless a removal is made by the Governor for inefficiency or inattention to their duties as members of such board.

The board of directors of the Texas Technological College shall provide a president therefor who shall devote his entire time to the executive management of said school and who shall be directly accountable to the board of directors for the conduct thereof.

SEC. 3. In addition to the courses provided in technology and textile engineering, the said Texas Technological College shall offer the usual college courses given in standard senior colleges of the first class and shall be empowered to confer appropriate degrees to be determined by the board of directors and shall offer four-year courses, two-year courses, or short-term courses in farm and ranch husbandry and economics and the chemistry of soils and the adaption of farm crops to the peculiar soil, climate and condition of that portion of the State in which the college is located, and such other courses and degrees as the board of directors may see fit to provide as a means of supplying the educational facilities necessary for this section of the State, and it shall be the duty of the board of directors to furnish such assistance to the faculty and students of said college as will enable them to do original research work and to apply the latest and most approved method of manufacturing and, in general, to afford the facilities of the college for the purpose of originating, developing, supporting and maintaining all of those agencies (physical, mental and moral) for the development of the physical, mental and moral welfare of the students who attend the college and for the further purpose of developing the material resources of the State to their highest point of value and usefulness by teaching the arts of commerce and manufacturing. All male students attending this college shall be required to receive such instruction in military science and tactics as the board of directors may prescribe which shall, at all times, comply in full with the requirements of the United States Government now given as a prerequisite to any aid now extended or hereafter to be extended by the Government of the United States to State institutions of this character and all such white male students shall, during their attendance at such college, be subject to such military discipline and control as the board of directors may prescribe.

SEC. 4. The chairman of the State Board of Control and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of Texas, the President of the College of Industrial Arts of Texas, and the President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas shall constitute a board charged with the responsibility for the location of the Texas Technological College, a majority of whom shall be authorized to act under the terms of this bill in the location of said school; said board being restricted in the choice of the location to the area mentioned in Section 1 of this act and as soon after the passage and approval of this act as practical, said locating board shall make careful investigation of proposed sites for the said institution. Consideration shall be given to climatic conditions, supply of water, accessibility and such other matters as appropriately enter into the selection of the desirable location of an institution of this kind. It is further provided that the said locating board shall not be influenced to any degree in the determination of its selection of a location by offers and promises of bonuses and gifts, directly or indirectly, to the State of Texas, as a consideration for the location of said college at any particular place, but a primary consideration which shall outweigh all others in the minds of the members of the locating board, shall be to locate this college where it can, in the future, render the greatest service to the State and to the section of the United States for which it is especially intended; but this is not to be interpreted to mean that the board of directors shall not have authority to accept gifts of land, money for students' loans, permanent improvement or any other objects of value when tendered for the purpose of more completely carrying out the purpose of this act; said gifts to be made after said school is located and established and if a suitable location for said college is offered by any city or community. The lands bought shall be so located that the administration building will be within convenient distance to the residence section of the town where located, or the place where the students reside.

SEC. 5. The said locating board shall have authority to select approximately two thousand (2000) acres of land for the site of said college and agree with the owner or owners thereof upon the price to be paid therefor, which said agreement shall be reduced to writing and by the said locating board, signed and delivered to the board of directors herein provided for, who shall thereupon have full authority to contract for the purchase of said land for said purpose, and, upon the approval of the title thereto by the Attorney General of the State of Texas, to pay for said land and any improvements therein in any sum not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars.

SEC. 6. It is further provided that, when said locating board has selected a site for said college, it shall be the duty of said board to make a full and complete report of all details connected with the selection of the site for the said college to the Governor of the State of Texas. The filing of this report with the Secretary of State shall legally constitute the establishing of the college.

SEC. 7. The board of directors of the said Texas Technological College is hereby vested with the power of eminent domain to acquire for the use of said college such land as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its purposes by condemnation proceedings such as are now provided for railroad companies under the laws of the State of Texas.

SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated from the general revenues of this State, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

1. Twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars of the available revenue of the State, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to become available upon the passage and approval of this act, for the purpose of paying the expense of the locating board in determining the location of said institution.

2. One hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars of the available revenues of this State, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to become available September 1, 1923, for the purchase of the necessary lands for the location and establishment of said school, and any por-

tion of which amount not used for the purchase of lands shall be available for the purposes provided in the following sections hereof.

3. Five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1924, for the purpose of providing necessary utilities, machinery, permanent improvements, equipment and buildings for said college.

4. Three hundred and fifty thousand ($350,000) dollars for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1925, for the purpose of providing necessary utilities, machinery, permanent improvements, equipment and buildings for said college; and

5. In the event any portion of the sums hereby appropriated should not be used for and during the year for which they are hereby appropriated, such sums shall become available for the succeeding year, for the purposes herein provided, and for no other.

SEC. 9. The fact that Texas is producing annually millions of dollars worth of raw materials, which are being shipped to distant factories to be made into finished products together with the fact that Texas has no adequate institution for teaching technology and the art of textile manufacturing and the fact that the needs of that portion of the State where this college shall be located are inadequately supplied with educational institutions, create an emergency and an imperative public necessity for this act to take effect at once and for the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, it is therefore enacted that said rule be suspended and this act take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

(The Thirty-ninth Legislature made provision for the maintenance of the Texas Technological College for the next biennium and also provided for additional equipment to the extent of approximately $400,000.)

O COLLEGE MOTHER, BEAUTIFUL.

(College Hymn of Texas Technological College sung to the music of "America the Beautiful.")

1

O College Mother, Beautiful,
Our hearts go out to thee
We raise our voices in a prayer
For thy prosperity.
O College Mother, Beautiful,
Long be thy life and blest,
May God crown all thy nights and days
With love and joy and rest!

2

O College Mother, Beautiful,
Thy skies of vaulted blue
Call to thy sons and daughters all
Forever to be true.
True to the State they love so well
The land that gave them birth,
True to their glorious heritage
The fairest land on earth!

3

O College Mother, Beautiful,
Thy arches and thy towers
Thy halls and roofs and corridors
For evermore are ours.
We love thy fields of cotton white,
Thy grasses and thy grains,
Thy canyons and thy terraces,
Thy fertile upland plains.

4

O College Mother, Beautiful,
We love thy words of truth,
Deep graven in thy brick and stone
To guide the ways of youth.
Long may thy finger point the way
That earnest youth should tread,
And may the blessings of the free
Be ever on thy head.

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INSCRIPTIONS TO RIGHT AND LEFT OF ENTRANCE, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge, the only security that freemen desire.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

SOLOMON.